FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 136 *14 July 1980*

ALBANIA

'Polish Proletariat' Struggle Against New Prices Viewed B 1
Egyptian Ambassador Hosts Reception on National Holiday B 1
Delegation Leaves for Women's Conference in Denmark B 1

BULGARIA

Reportage on Official Visit of Ethiopia's Mengistu C 1
Automobile Institute Visit C 1
Zhivkov Talks End C 1
Reception for Zhivkov C 1
Varna Visit C 2
More on Varna Visit C 2
Talks With Turkey's Erkmen End in Sofia 11 July C 2
Trade Unions Talks With Algeria Held in Sofia C 3
Todor Zhivkov Receives RCP's Emil Bobu C 3
Report on Talks C 3
Todorov Receives Austrian Science Minister Firnberg C 4
Recognition of Degrees Protocol C 4
Memorandum Signed C 4
Briefs: Zarev Returns From Prague C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Chnoupek Visit to Afghanistan D 1
Final Talks With Dost D 1
Press Conference Held D 2
Comment on Talks D 2
Return to Prague D 3
Interview on Visit D 3
Dzur, Delegation Return From Poland 11 July D 4
Indonesian Foreign Minister Arrives, Talks Begin D 4
Arrival 13 July D 4
Talks With Chnoupek D 4
Haman Receives Visiting Soviet Petroleum Official D 5
CPSU's Zamyatin Ends Prague Visit 11 July D 5
Indra Receives French Senate Friendship Group D 5
RUDE PRAVO Notes GDR Failure To Deliver Spare Parts [10 Jul] D 6
Bilak, Indra Attend Meeting Held by Mongolian Envoy D 6
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Jul]
Kabrhelova Leaves for Women's Conference in Copenhagen D 7
Bratislava PRAVDA Describes CPCZ's Church Policy [10 Jul] D 7
Slovak Official Stresses Need to Improve 'Economic Thinking' D 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Jul]
Briefs: Envoy to PDRY; Trade With Cyprus D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Koch: U.S., PRC Actions Contradict Concerns Stated at Meeting E 1
Fischer Visits Tokyo Peace Institute E 2
Sindermann Holds Press Conference on Planned IPU Meeting E 2
People's Chamber Discussed E 2
Possible Protest Forseen [DPA] E 3
Protest Lodged Against Reported FRG Air Space Violations E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Jul]
Honecker Sends Condolences to Hungary's Kadar, Losonczi E 3

HUNGARY

U.S. Congressional Delegation on Visit in Budapest F 1
SFRY's Djuranovic Arrives, Met by Lazar F 1
Spanish State Secretary Comments on Budapest Talks F 1
[Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 6 Jul]
Kadar, Losonczi, Lazar Greet Mongolian Leaders F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Jul]
Losonczi Opens Scientific Conference in Budapest F 2
Delayed Harvest Begins 'All Over' Country F 3

POLAND

Commentators Discuss Giscard-Schmidt Meeting [Kalabinski, Szymanski] G 1
Jablonski, Babiuch Receive CSSR Defense Minister G 2
Gierek, Dzur Meeting G 2
Foreign Minister Comments on European Disarmament G 3
Gierek Tours New Coal Mine in Silesia G 4
Lukaszewicz Attends Ceremony for Olympic Athletes G 6
Radio, TV Reportage on Heavy Rains, Flooding G 6
10, 11 July G 6
Further on 11 July G 6
12 July G 7
14 July G 7
Briefs: Trade Talks With Romania G 7

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Palestinian Leader Hawatimah H 1
Zimbabwe Lands Minister Sekeramayi on Official Visit H 2
Ceausescu Meeting H 2
Andrei Meeting H 3
Ceausescu Receives Departing Senegalese Ambassador H 3
Pungan Holds Talks With PLO's 'Arafat in Beirut H 4
Joint Tourist Arrangements With Bulgaria Organized H 4
Briefs: Tunisian Air Agreement H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic: Carter-Hua Guofeng Talks Event of 'Special Significance' I 1
Kostic, Economic Delegation Depart for U.S. I 2
Serbian Official Receives PRC Delegation I 2
Reportage on Visit of Kuznetsov, Soviet Delegation I 2
TANJUG on Moscow's Coverage I 2
Markovic, Kuznetsov Dinner Toasts [cross-reference] I 3
Zenica Metallurgical Combine Tour I 3
Meeting With Dizdarevic I 3

Arrival in Dubrovnik	I 4
Sightseeing in Dubrovnik	I 4
Departure for Moscow	I 5
Nedin Hoxha, Albanian Trade Delegation Hold Talks	I 6
Talks With Djuranovic	I 6
Talks in Skopje	I 6
Visit to Kosovo	I 6
Veselin Djuranovic Visit to Hungary Reported	I 7
Foreign Secretariat Statement	I 7
TANJUG Preview	I 8
Departure 13 July	I 8
Foreign Secretary Vrhovec Visits Italy, San Marino	I 8
Meets Italian Slovenes	I 8
Meeting With Vatican Officials	I 9
Meeting With Pope	I 9
Arrival in San Marino	I 11
SAWPY Delegation Leaves for Conference in Bulgaria [POLITIKA 7 Jul]	I 11
Serbian President Reports to Republican Assembly	I 11
Novi Sad City Assembly Elects Officials [BORBA 2 Jul]	I 12

'POLISH PROLETARIAT' STRUGGLE AGAINST NEW PRICES VIEWED

AU121420 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 12 Jul 80

["Demagogy Does Not Calm the Indignation of the Polish Proletariat"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 12 July (ATA)--The grave crisis which has the Polish capitalist agriculture in its grip is ever more weighing down on the shoulders of the working masses of the country. In order to come out of the crisis, the Polish bourgeoisie is resorting to the known anti-people measures of the capitalists--the intensification of the rates of work, the reduction of work places (36,000 places were closed in the sector of public services alone last February), the increase of prices, which during the last five years have on the average been 8-10 percent higher, etc. In this framework it is also included the recent price rise of meat, which has aroused dissatisfaction and revolt among the working masses.

Whenever an attack is undertaken against the standard of living of the working class it is accompanied by a broad campaign of frauds and demagogic promises. Being worried by the strike of thousands of workers protesting against the recent price rise, the Warsaw revisionist leaders made haste to convene the Central Committee of their party to seek a letout from the difficult situations. As it follows from the reports, at the speech delivered at this meeting, Gierek tried to convince the Polish working people that price rise is allegedly to their favour and advertised some "partial demogogic compensations". At the same time, he waved the baton, demanding from the workers to work more intensively, to subject themselves to the higher rates of work and the intensification of exploitation. These manoeuverings as well as the stale justifications with "the bad weather conditions", etc, do nothing else but increase the people's revolt.

The Polish proletariat is tired of such sterile justifications and promises. It has heard of them even after the sanguinary events of December 1970, even after the powerful strikes of 1976, while life speaks of the worsening of the situation and still gloomier prospects. The aggravation of the situation, of the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie surely lead to greater class battles in Poland.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU111942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] On the occasion of Egypt's national holiday, Sadiq as-Sa'id Darwish, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the embassy. Attending were Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN DENMARK

AU092040 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union [AWU], left for Copenhagen today to attend the United Nations world conference on women. The delegation was seen off at Rinas airport by Fiqret Shehu, AWP Central Committee member and director of the high Vladimir Ilich Lenin party school; Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Eleni Selenica, member of the People's Assembly Presidium and vice president of the AWU General Council; and others.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Automobile Institute Visit

AU111408 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military administrative Council and of tne Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, who is paying an official visit to Bulgaria, visited the Institute for Electrical and Internal Combustion Engine Automobiles in Sofia this morning. He was accompanied by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and by other officials.

The guests were cordially welcomed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine-building. They visited the testing plant where new models are designed, the research laboratories, [words indistinct] were also demonstrated.

Zhivkov Talks End

AU112018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The talks between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, ended today in full unanimity on all issues discussed. The two leaders exchanged information on the socioeconomic development of their countries during the past few years and fully reviewed the political, economic and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Ethiopia. They highly appraised the bilateral ties and outlined new forms of economic cooperation. The international situation was also discussed and particular attention was devoted to the further struggle of the peoples for peace and social progress.

Reception for Zhivkov

AU111935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, today gave an official reception in honor of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Present at the reception, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the state council; Kiril Zarev and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the council of minister; ministers, chief of departments of the BCP Central Committee and the officials accompanying the Ethiopian leader, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries.

Varna Visit

AU121559 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Report by Sofia Radio special correspondent Ginka Shishkova and Varna Okrug Correspondent George Sveshtnikov]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to Organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and also commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, who is paying an official friendly visit to Bulgaria, arrived in Varna this morning, accompanied by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Milko Balev. At the airport, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam were cordially welcomed by Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and by other Okrug and city leaders. At the festively decorated airport, hundreds of citizens cordially greeted the guests. An honorary guard of students of the Nikola Vaptsarov Higher Naval School presented military honors. The national anthems of the two countries were also played.

From a specially built rostrum, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam reviewed the parade of marines. Comrades Tudor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam as well as those accompanying him then left by car for the center of Varna. At the central square, Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the Varna Municipal People's Council, presented the honorary badge of Varna to the esteemed guest. On their way to the Golden Sands residence, many Varna citizens and foreign tourists cordially greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam and those accompanying them with shouts praising the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

More on Varna Visit

AU131901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Summary] "On 13 July Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission to organize the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Army, visited Varna and Tolbukhin Okrug. They were accompanied by comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Milko Balev." In the morning hours the important guests flew by helicopter over Varna's sea resorts and the Varna Ilichovsk ferryboat complex. During the flight over the Tolbukhin Okrug agricultural plants field the guests were briefed on the okrug's agricultural successes.

"At the General Toshevo Wheat and Sunflower Institute the guests were cordially greeted by workers and many citizens. Todor Vachinski, director of the institute, briefed the guests on the collective's activity in producing high quality wheat and sunflowers." Comrade Tudor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam visited the General Toshevo fields and attended a festive dinner given by the okrug's BCP committee.

TALKS WITH TURKEY'S ERKMEN END IN SOFIA 11 JULY

AU111548 Sofia BTA in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jul (BTA)--The talks between the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov and his Turkish counterpart, Mr Hayrettin Erkmen, ended this morning.

Having made a review of bilateral and a number of topical international issues in the previous two days, today the two ministers coordinated a joint communique on the visit. Mr Mladenov and Mr Erkmen agreed on the terms of implementation in the near months of a number of bilateral agreements.

Tonight Mr Erkmen will leave for Ankara. Before that he will have a meeting in the Turkish Embassy in Sofia and will visit the Vitosha plant for ready-to-wear clothes. He is also expected to give an interview for the Bulgarian television. The communique on the visit will be published Saturday in the afternoon.

TRADE UNIONS TALKS WITH ALGERIA HELD IN SOFIA

AU111550 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Jul (BTA)--The Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Union Generale des Travailleurs Algeriens (UGTA) are convinced that trade union cooperation will increasingly contribute to the effective strengthening of friendship, understanding and solidarity between the peoples of Bulgaria and Algeria, reads in part the communique on the visit of an UGTA delegation to Bulgaria submitted here for publication.

The delegation led by Mr (Lasfer Ali), national secretary of UGTA, paid a six day official visit here. The delegation was received by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. Talks were held with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian unions, led by its deputy chairman, Mr Georgi Evgeniev.

The two parties to the talks stressed the need of strengthening the unity of the trade unions in the efforts for preservation of peace, for curbing the arms race and for disarmament. They spoke in favour of speeding up the process of reforming the international economic relations, for the establishment of a new economic order on a democratic, just and equitable basis. The delegations said they stood for a just, peaceful and lasting settlement of the Western Sahara problem and for the granting to the people of Western Sahara the right to decide their fate by themselves. They condemned the Camp David agreement and the separate Egypt-Israeli agreement. Today the Algerian delegation left the country.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES RCP'S EMIL BOBU

AU111400 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation Central Council. Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, also attended the talks.

Report on Talks

AU131855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, from 9-11 July a delegation of the Romanian Trade Union Confederation Central Council led by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Union Federation, visited Bulgaria.

Emil Bobu was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Talks with an official delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Trade Union Central Council, took place in Sofia. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two delegations expressed the willingness of the two countries' trade unions to actively participate in implementing tasks stemming from the agreements reached between the leaders of the People's Republic of the Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania. The successful development of the two countries' trade unions' cooperation and the determination of the two trade unions to make efforts to further strengthen and develop it were noted.

TODOROV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER FIRNBERG

AU111401 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a short while ago Dr Hertha Firnberg, Austrian minister of science and research. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and Dietrich Bukowski, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Recognition of Degrees Protocol

AU111402 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] A protocol on exchanging ratification documents connected with the convention on mutual recognition of higher education diplomas and with the addendum attached to the convention was signed in Sofia today. Nacho Papazov; Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; and Dr Hertha Firnberg, Austrial minister of science and research attended the signing ceremony. On the Bulgarian side the protocol was signed by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and on the Austrian side by Dietrich Bukowski, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria. This protocol is a concrete manifestation of the expanding relations between the two countries in the sphere of culture, science and education.

Memorandum Signed

AU121827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Today, before leaving for the Sofia airport, Austrian Minister of Science Mrs Firnberg and Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, signed a memorandum. During the talks, the state of scientific-technical cooperation and the prospects for its development were discussed.

BRIEFS

ZAREV RETURNS FROM PRAGUE--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned home from Prague today. In Prague he signed a protocol on coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries for 1981-85. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 10 Jul 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK VISIT TO AFGHANISTAN

Final Talks With Dost

LD100944 Prague CTK in English 0852 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 July (CETEKA correspondent)--The topical questions of the international political development were dealt with at Thursday's closing part of the official Czechoslovak-Afghan talks between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Shah Muhammad Dost here.

Both ministers expressed concern over the recent attempts to further complicate the international situation. They condemned the attempts to impede the process of international detente. They expressed support for the further strengthening and development of the process of detente in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed that their countries are determined to defend actively this process together with all peaceloving countries and social forces, so that it becomes irrevocable, comprehensive and general. They pointed to the important role which the forthcoming Madrid meeting of participants in the Helsinki Conference can play in this respect.

Dealing with the problems of the Asian Continent, the Czechoslovak and Afghan foreign ministers expressed the determination of their countries to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia, and pointed to the significance of revolutionary changes in Southwest and Southeast Asia.

They stressed that their countries support the proposals for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, and demand the dismantling of the U.S. base on Diego Garcia and other imperialist military installations in the region.

They condemned all interference in the internal affairs of Iran, and expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia against imperialism and hegemonism. On this occasion they welcomed the recent recognition of Cambodia by India.

They denounced the hegemonist policy of the present Chinese leadership which creates new dangerous hotbeds of international tension, impedes the development of friendship and cooperation between the Asian countries, and security and peace all over the world.

The Czechoslovak and Afghan foreign ministers stressed the traditional support of their countries for the just struggle of the people of the Arab countries against the plot of international imperialism and Zionism and against the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

They appreciated the positive significance of the nonaligned movement in present international relations and stressed the inevitability of preserving and developing its progressive orientation. They also expressed support for the conclusions of the 6th nonaligned summit held in Havana.

Both sides stressed the need for the further strengthening of the action unity and solidarity of the countries of the world socialist community and the national liberation movement with the nonaligned countries. They expressed their determination to help change the structure of international economic relations and introduce a new international economic order. Great attention was paid to the situation in Europe and the Middle East and to the developments on the African Continent.

A protocol on cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Afghan foreign ministries, signed at the conclusion of the talks, is to promote regular foreign political contacts between the two countries.

Later in the day Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met with member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council, Minister of Culture and Information 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. They discussed questions interesting both sides.

Press Conference Held

LD101907 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here Thursday night with representatives of Afghan information media who gave wide (?publicity to) the official friendly visit of the Czechoslovak delegation and to the Czechoslovak-Afghan talks.

Minister Chnoupek spoke to journalists about various aspects of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and about the international situation. He stressed that the visit expresses the Czechoslovak people's appreciation of the successes of the young revolution and deep sympathies for the Afghan people. The satisfactory results of the visit create good prerequisites for the further development of the two countries' relations and cooperation in all spheres in which a number of unexploited possibilities exist. Czechoslovak-Afghan relations are based on identity of views, he said.

Later in the evening, Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner in honour of his Afghan counterpart Shah Mohammad Dost. It was also attended by members of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and the government, and many leading representatives of political and public life.

Comment on Talks

LD112130 Prague CTK in English 1708 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Kabul, (CETEKA correspondent)--"I am extremely satisfied with the results of the official friendly visit to Afghanistan," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told a CETEKA correspondent here prior to his departure Friday. "All our talks, a number of useful meetings, every dialogue, literally ever hand shake with the Afghan representatives were a clear symbol of the new quality of new comradely relations developing between our countries especially in the second stage of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

"I very much appreciate the opportunity of being received by and holding cordial talks with a man we greatly respect in Czechoslovakia--general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Government of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal," the Czechoslovak minister said, and added that Babrak Karmal has a deep relation towards Czechoslovakia and its people.

"During comradely and very fruitful talks with my host, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, we had an open and very constructive exchange of views on questions concerning various aspects of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations, and the possibility of their further strengthening," the Czechoslovak foreign minister further said.

"We agreed that there exist very favourable conditions for their development in all spheres of common interest. In the coming period a very fruitful and effective dialogue is to be held at all levels of the political sphere.

"In the economic field, too, a good basis has been set up. Czechoslovakia is a respected traditional economic and trade partner of Afghanistan and has in the new situation all the prerequisites for further strengthening this position," he said.

"We widely discussed international topics, dealing with all main problems. We expressed identical or close views on their solution," the Czechoslovak minister said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek further said that at all meetings in Afghanistan the Czechoslovak representatives could see how respected Czechoslovakia is in Afghanistan and how strong is the resolve of Afghan representatives to further develop all-round cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

Return to Prague

LD112132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, has returned home from the official, friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was welcomed by leading Foreign Affairs Ministry officials and a representative of the Afghan Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

Interview on Visit

LD122020 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek conducted by Correspondent Jozef Gafrik; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade minister, what was the purpose of your official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? By the way, this was the first visit of a foreign affairs minister of a socialist country to Afghanistan following the start of the second stage of the Sawr Revolution.

[Answer] The purpose of the visit which has just ended was to demonstrate, in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Afghan peoples, our complete support for the goals of the Afghan revolution, above all for its second stage after the new leadership, headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, came to power.

We have been able to fulfill this purpose in a very broad range of talks, meetings with representatives of the political and social life of Afghanistan and, above all, in a very detailed study of our bilateral relations in all spheres, as well as in the expression of our fundamental positions on the basic issues of international politics, primarily from the view point of the needs of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia.

This work was characterized, above all, by the very cordial, long, and fraternal meeting with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the way in which the former ambassador to Czechoslovakia expressed support in our meeting. It was also characterized in the greetings which he was sent to Comrade Gustav Husak, our party's general secretary, for the idea of developing as much as possible the political contacts, as the basis from which all other relations start, for the full utilization of all the possibilities and reserves which we have in economic and trade cooperation and other spheres of bilateral relations, starting with culture, education and sport.

[Question] Comrade minister, during your visit you met and had talks with the top Afghan representatives. How do Afghan comrades assess the present situation in the country?

[Answer] If we take into account the fact that a tough 6-7 months have passed since the beginning of the second stage of the [word indistinct] revolution and that this period has been marked by external intervention, and if we view the situation in Afghanistan in a certain process, we can say that all which has been achieved in this relatively short period is successful beyond expectation. Therefore, I think that the formulation used by our Afghan friends that the process of normalization and stabilization has reached a high level in the country is quite correct, and it is equally correct when they say that, above all, it is still necessary to do much for political, social and other consolidation this year. By this, I think, I have hinted that we need not view the matters in a simplified way nor is there a need to dramatize them. I have, from the talks and meetings, a very good impression that there exists everywhere enough political (?trust), knowledge, and correct ideas on where to get examples and on how to advance in Afghanistan. Comrade Babrak Karmal, for example, told me that he had learned much from studying the situation in Czechoslovakia and our approach after February 1948. Some inspiring ideas and some trends of this policy can be already be seen in the process of stabilization of the political and social life in this country. We have been able to talk to religious representatives and I think that it was very encouraging that they spoke positively about the steps taken recently by Babrak Karmal personally and the leadership of the Revolutionary Party. Thus, to sum up, we can say that the revolution in Afghanistan is moving on a correct path, a reliable path, and that it has very promising and good prospects.

DZUR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM POLAND 11 JULY

LD112130 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Army Gen Martin Dzur returned today from the 5-day official friendly visit to Poland. Before his departure, Minister Dzur was received in Warsaw by Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

Arrival 13 July

LD131938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, arrived by air in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague he was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. The Indonesian ambassador to Czechoslovakia was also present.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD141006 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Talks between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Mochtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia opened here Monday.

The ministers are discussing cooperation between their countries and problems of international politics. Earlier, the Indonesian guest paid tribute to the unknown warrior at the national monument on Zizkov hill here. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja arrived here on an official friendly visit on Sunday.

HAMAN RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET PETROLEUM OFFICIAL

LD112324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Nikolay Sorokin, Soviet deputy minister of petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, who is paying a working visit to Czechoslovakia. During a comradely talk, the two representatives discussed some questions of mutual economic cooperation.

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN ENDS PRAGUE VISIT 11 JULY

LD111748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today. He was seen off at the airport by Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, heads of departments at the CPCZ Central Committee. Soviet Ambassador in Czechoslavakia Aleksandr Botvin was also present.

INDRA RECEIVES FRENCH SENATE FRIENDSHIP GROUP

LD112110 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, received here on Friday the delegation of the French Senate's group of French-Czechoslavak friendship, led by Pierre-Christian Taittinger, at the end of their visit to Czechslovakia.

Alois Indra thanked the group for its contribution to the development of relations between France and Czechoslovakia in which Czechoslovakia is interested. "We take the view that all problems can be solved through talks and we are ready to take part in them at interparliamentary as well as any other level," he added.

Pierre-Christian Taittinger stressed that the visit provided opportunity for a broad exchange of views on a number of issues. French senators were able to learn more about Czechoslovakia and will give objective information on their experience and impressions in their country.

Speaking to journalists before departure, Pierre-Christian Taittinger stressed that at this time, Europe needs most of all peace and confidence. Nations must come closer each other, cooperate more to find a common language, shortly. They need the process of detente to continue. He said that during their stay, the French senators established maximum contacts and learnt about everything of interest to them, especially about the application in practice of the 1968 law on the Czechoslovak federation.

Earlier on Friday, the French guests were received by Chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban in the presence of the council's Deputy Chairmen Marie Jarosova and Cestmir Adam.

They spoke mainly about the rich history of Czechoslovak-French relations, and voiced the conviction that the visit of the French senators will contribute to their promotion in the interest of the people of both countries. The delegation also met with Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka.

The meeting was also attended by Deputy Chairman of the house of the people of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Hula. The two sides exchanged their views on topical international issues and discussed the possibilities of further promotion of Czechoslovak-French cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO NOTES GDR FAILURE TO DELIVER SPARE PARTS

AU111332 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 80 p 5

["(NY)"-signed article in the column "Economic Policy": "How Technology Is Imported"]

[Excerpt] Like any other range of products, the import of agricultural equipment and spare parts is limited as a whole by the break-down of the state plan. Other limiting factors are the various annual protocols which are discussed and approved at an intergovernmental level. The directive of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade states that, in concluding import contracts, spare parts are to be given priority over agricultural machinery.

On the whole almost Kcs14 billion worth of machinery and spare parts will be imported by the CSSR during the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

What About Spare Parts?

Last year we imported more than Kcs1 billion in spare parts. This year these imports will increase 8-10 percent. Deliveries of spare parts are distributed on a quarterly basis, so as to ensure both that the agricultural equipment is in good repair before it is seasonal work, and that it operates smoothly during the season.

However, the negotiations do not always proceed as we would wish. For instance, we discussed 1,366 items with the GDR and in 969 instances the importer promised to comply with our demands 100 percent; in 388 instances only in part; and he left out 9 items completely (mostly parts he himself must import, for instance, flat belts). For our part we maintain the view that appropriate spare parts should accompany delivered equipment.

BILAK, INDRA ATTEND MEETING HELD BY MONGOLIAN ENVOY

AU111305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 9 July (CTK)--Olziyn Dorj, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to the CSSR, arranged a friendly meeting in Prague on Wednesday on the anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

It was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Alois Indra, by CPCZ Central Committee department heads, CSSR Federal Assembly deputy chairmen, members of the CSSR Government and the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic, representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front and other personalities of our political and public life.

The members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

The meeting was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

KABRHELOVA LEAVES FOR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN

LD111932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, left for Copenhagen today to attend the world UN Conference of the International Decade on Women and a forum of nongovernmental organizations. The world conference will discuss topical issues concerning the position of women in the contemporary world. On its agenda is an assessment of the fulfillment of the UN decade on women and the examination of a program for action for the second half of the decade, which is taking place 1975-85. The conference will take place under the slogan: "Equality, Development and Peace." Simultaneously with the conference, a forum of nongovernmental organizations devoted to (?women's) issues will also be held.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DESCRIBES CPCZ'S CHURCH POLICY

AU111505 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Differences in Views, Unity in Deeds"]

[Text] It is an objective fact that a part of our socialist society is made up of rather large groups of believing citizens who profess allegiance to various churches. While their awareness is under the influence of religion, their existence is firmly rooted in conditions created by socialism.

Such a contradictory situation is nothing abnormal but a phenomenon inevitably accompanying the transition from capitalism to communism. Let us not forget that the historical overcoming of religious or other concepts and traditions is a PREREQUISITE for the transition to higher forms of social relations. An important and permanent task ensues from this for us contemporaries--to form mutual relations with all due responsibility so that they overwhelmingly reflect particularly those essential interests that atheists and believers undoubtedly have in common: the improvement and multifaceted development of society and every person's happy life.

Our party views the state of these relations and their development trends in particular as a topical political issue. That is borne out by the fact that both the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the April session of the CPSL Central Committee confirmed the main principles governing our state's present church policy and the tasks of the ideological front concerning questions of world outlook. The sessions expressed appreciation for the active participation of the believers in socialist construction and stressed that our socialist state has a high regard for those progressive clergymen who have close contacts with the people and have a positive attitude to our state's policy. At the same time it was said that we do not intend to leave any room for reactionary political clericalism, no matter under what pretext it might be resuscitated, and particularly if it is done under noisy slogans concerning religious freedom.

It will do no harm to remind those whose minds are susceptible to such slogans of some facts: Today our socialist state permits the activity of 18 churches altogether. [paragraph continues]

The legalization of additional churches depends only on whether their representatives will accede to the constitutional prerequisite concerning the guaranteeing of the freedom of belief: to perform the religious rites in such a way that their performance is not incompatible with the law. The churches are equal. The law does not grant any of them any prerogatives vis-a-vis the other churches as was the case before the liberation, especially in Slovakia. The law provides for meeting the deficits of the individual churches. Last year, for instance, Kcs45 million was spent for this purpose in the Slovak Socialist Republic, the salaries of clergymen excluded. The larger churches have their own press and publishing houses. The biweekly KATOLICKE NOVINY, for instance, is published in an edition of 130,000 copies. Apart from KATOLICKE NOVINY there are two other Catholic journals, and three journals are published by Protestants. The state recognizes three annual holidays that are linked with religious traditions as paid work-free days. It will do no harm to mention that in the United States the day following Christmas is a normal working day....

He who earnestly acquaints himself with the principles of our church policy must admit that it creates a platform of well-arranged relations with churches and believers. It is a policy which strives to rally the forces of all citizens for the benefit of the development of our socialist society. Its basic principle is the respect for the citizen's right to believe and at the same time to exert ideological influence on those who approach the problems of life from religious positions. The party views the overcoming of religious views and traditions as a long-term process connected with the general efforts to form man's awareness. It certainly does not regard it as a matter of everyday political confrontation.

In our presence, directly before our eyes, social relations are being formed in which people do not need religion to convey and express their goals and longings, to find consolation in difficulties and to answer the questions of life. The scientific world outlook is not just a result of the development of human knowledge, of life experiences and of political practice but is a way of thinking, of an active approach to life and of recognizing and solving its negative phenomena. We, therefore, justly term the dissemination of this world outlook a struggle for the believers and not against them and conduct this struggle by ideological and not by administrative means. While doing so we stress, above all, that the believers' feelings must be respected and we also stress the essential need for political tact and for efforts to consolidate the believers' attitude toward our socialist society.

The scientific world outlook and religious thinking will naturally never merge into unity. The development of human thinking leads from utopia to science and we are convinced that sooner or later the individuals who believe will make the transition from the embracement of transcendental forces and goals to the full recognition of their worldly possibilities and to the committed solution of problems posed by real life. Lenin pointed out the inevitability of such dialectical transitions. He for instance showed how a believing worker turns into a convinced socialist and eventually a Marxist, even though as a man who was raised in the religious spirit he will at first, for a certain period of time, profess allegiance to both socialism and God.

Our present social reality is the period of this dialectical transition and it is the basic goal of the party's and the state's church policy to prevent differences in people's world outlooks from becoming an obstacle to the harmonization of their practical deeds strengthening socialism. These are not temporary tactics as ill-wishers claim but are a permanent and essential policy.

The determining factor of our approach to individual religions and churches is primarily their "earthly" social function in our specific socialist social conditions. What attitudes and deeds do their doctrines require of the believers--are they to assume a negative attitude to the system, a positive attitude, or may they also commit themselves to the system's interest? [paragraph continues]

Which ideological and political currents of the present class-divided world do they consider beneficial and from which do they separate themselves? In their view is it enough to merely proclaim in words moral values, love for neighbor, justice and solidarity or do they effectively stimulate the believers to strive for the actual implementation of those ideals, which cannot be done without the practical struggle against social systems based on exploitation, oppression of the spirit and iniquitous treatment of the millions-strong masses?

We know that the overwhelming majority of the believers manifest daily their positive attitude toward the program of our society's development. They have adopted as their own the accomplishments of our revolutionary path and are increasing, through honest work, their share in the further results. They view deeds that are beneficial for socialism as being compatible with their religious belief. Such an attitude deserves recognition and multifaceted support.

However, we cannot lose sight of the fact that some churches often impose strict limits on the positive efforts of the rank-and-file believers, limits which are determined by the attitude of these churches to progressive movements in general and to socialism in particular. As far as Catholics are concerned, who make up about 70 percent of all believers in our country, some papal encyclicals allow for the possibility of the believers' independent decisions concerning their commitment in the solution of social problems provided that they keep their distance from Marxist atheism. The first encyclical of the present pope, John Paul II, of March 1979 speaks in detail about man, about his development and possibilities, about the growing need for the citizens' participation in the political life of the entire community in accordance with the specific conditions of the individual countries. However, at the same time--for instance in some of his recent speeches in Brazil, he has called on Christians to refrain from political forms of struggle for their social interests and against oppression. He sees the directions, contents and goals of the believers' admissible commitment in such unspecific abstract forms as the reformation of the thinking and will of individuals and entire nations, subjugation and regulation of peoples' feelings of moral responsibility. It is difficult for the believers to find their bearings when the real protagonist of the manipulation with the individual's mind, will and conduct and the perpetrator of economic shocks, uncertainty, inflation, moral decline and of the irresponsible attitude to the fate of mankind is not called by its real name: world imperialism led by American imperialism. In the present world that is in turmoil because of the struggle of two social systems it is difficult to commit oneself from the position of a "third force." Moreoever, the leaderships of some church circles are intensifying their activity--that is, striving to orient the commitment of the believers in the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, toward an oppositionist attitude and to turn them into an instrument of reactionary clericalism. The 15th session of the party's Central Committee voiced our resolute rejection of such plans.

The relations with citizens-believers and their religious communities are by and large consolidated in our country. We accentuate and consolidate all on which we agree with them, especially the joint interest of the working people, irrespective of religious belief, in the preservation of peace and in the development of the socialist society. While doing so we do not lose sight of the differences in world outlook among us, because religious ideological positions still prompt many believers to assume a passive attitude toward the events of the everyday life of the world while socialism is a movement oriented toward an active overcoming of the shortcomings and negative aspects of our life. At the same time we are establishing broad possibilities for cooperation and coordinated activity with all believers who, despite different motives stemming from different world outlooks, want to take an active part in solving the thousands of problems of our world.

SLOVAK OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED TO IMPROVE 'ECONOMIC THINKING'

AU111615 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Article "prepared" by Gejza Vilcek, Jan Zahumensky, Miroslav Ruttkay and Frantisek Buda: "To Fall in Step With the Requirements of Tomorrow; Experiences With the Experiment Help to Change Economic Thinking"]

[Excerpts] New Contents to Old Concepts

As Eng Ludovit Brandqbur, director of the planning department at the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, told us, the results of the economic experiment [designed to raise the efficiency and quality of production] draw our attention to the need to perceive in a new way in the future some concepts to which we have grown accustomed. The long-term nature of planning is the backbone of both the experiment and of the set of measures [for improving the planned management system of the national economy after 1980]. However, long-term nature does not mean an unchangeability of the absolute production figures but a stability of the enterprises' internal situation. This is the most complicated element of the experiment and must be understood in a really modern manner.

It also is necessary to beware of perceiving the individual indexes as excluding each other. The important index of profitability in relations to production assets can, for instance, have certain shortcomings as the experiment has shown, specifically in the form of the reduction of stocks below the planned level. The index of actual performance, in turn, has a positive influence on efficiency and helps to reduce undesirable cooperation relations, but in the event of problems in the supply of materials, for instance, it adversely affects labor productivity.

It also is necessary to avoid formalism in rating the quality of products. After all, in the case of one product, good quality can mean durability; in other cases, speed, mileage or outward appearance. If products are classified mechanically into individual quality grades, even a growing number of products in the top-quality grade does not necessarily have to signify that quality is actually improving. After all, a good-quality and well-tailored suit rated properly as top quality is not necessarily good-quality merchandise when exported to a country where a different fashion is worn and sought.

These and similar results of the evaluation of the experiment's results warn us that there is much to be improved as regards economic thinking.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PDRY--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, received on Thursday Ivan Voles, who will take up the post of Czechoslovak ambassador to the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1914 GMT 10 Jul 80 LD]

TRADE WITH CYPRUS--In the past 6 months (compared with the same period in 1978), Czechoslovak exports to Cyprus increased 90 percent and imports from Cyprus 31 percent. The CSSR-Cypriot trade agreement of June 1978 creates favorable conditions for Cypriot buyers of CSSR engineering products and capital investment facilities. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

KOCH: U.S., PRC ACTIONS CONTRADICT CONCERNS STATED AT MEETING

DW111058 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1332 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] In connection with the memorial ceremonies for the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Tokyo today, there was a meeting between U.S. President Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng. Rainer Koch comments:

If the meeting of the two politicians were to be assessed by what was said officially prior to and following the talks on the goals and results we would have to arrive at the conclusion that Carter and Hua talked about how to safeguard peace and security in the world and above all in Asia. It was said that they had an exchange of opinion meant to benefit all nations, that they were concerned over developments in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and President Carter stated verbatim: We want to have stability and peace in all of Asia.

This is something that nobody can object to and we, the socialist countries, would be the last to be against it, because these have always been the very goals of socialist foreign policy, including in Asia. But the question should be permitted as to who is concerned about peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Middle East and what do the United States and China contribute toward it?

The answer is not contained in the statements made by the U.S. and Chinese sides in Tokyo; it is rather to be found in practical politics. Facts are usually more concrete than words.

Assessed by this yardstick, things look quite different. Assessed this way, it is plain cynicism for Carter and Hua to voice concern over the situation in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Who but the United States and China pursued and still pursues the aggression against Afghanistan? Who interfered and still interferes in that country's internal affairs, thus hindering [word indistinct] development of Afghanistan? And what about U.S.-Chinese peace efforts in Indochina? Washington and Beijing have had their fingers in the pie there for weeks, trying time and again to channel counterrevolutionaries into Kampuchea. There are reports on new Chinese provocations on the Vietnamese border, which almost remind us of the preparations for the aggression against Vietnam in February last year.

U.S. Secretary of State Muskie 2 weeks ago went to Malaysia to exert pressure on the ASEAN states and to force them to disrupt their political dialogue with Vietnam, a dialogue which could make a substantial contribution toward stability in this area. In addition, the United States supplies weapons to Thailand, fabricating a Vietnamese threat.

Putting it mildly, these are very strange contributions toward peace and security in Asia, but the United States is known to have had long years of experience with this type of peace policy, through its barbarian aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, for instance. This policy is now being increasingly pursued, with China as an alliance partner. Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said recently that China had nothing to lose in a world war, while the other countries after such a war would be on China's present level of technological development. It would then be unnecessary to make up for its backwardness.

This U.S. partnership, which is becoming closer and closer, with politicians representing such a ruinous ideology, has been observed with concern not only in Asia but also by realistically thinking forces in the United States. A Western radio station yesterday said that there were strong doubts in the United States as to whether the Carter-Hua meeting really served peace.

FISCHER VISITS TOKYO PEACE INSTITUTE

LD111942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tokyo--The GDR's foreign policy orientated toward disarmament and detente, and the responsibility of all states for a healthy climate in international relations was on Thursday the focus of an exchange of views by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Tokyo's Kajima Peace Institute. The minister is visiting Tokyo as special ambassador of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, for the funeral rites of the deceased Japanese Prime Minister Ohira.

Oskar Fischer described the strengthening of peace striven for by the Kajima Institute as the essence of the GDR's policy, which is ready to cooperate in this direction with all forces having the same will.

In face of the tense international situation it is doing everything to multiply all that was positive in interstate relations and to expand them further. The managing director of the institute, Takahashi, and his coworkers, many of them Japanese ambassadors for many years, agreed that extended political contacts and the increased exchange of view linked with it are not only necessary and topical, but are also in accord with the state of relations reached between Japan and the GDR.

SINDERMANN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON PLANNED IPU MEETING

People's Chamber Discussed

LD091908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--About 900 parliamentarians from 80 countries are expected to attend the 67th Interparliamentary Union [IPU] meeting in the GDR from 16-24 September 1980. This was announced by Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council and president of the GDR People's Chamber, at a press conference for foreign journalists in Berlin today. He said that comprehensive preparations had been made for holding this conference.

In this connection Horst Sindermann expressed the hope that the IPU meeting would make positive decisions and pass them on to the United Nations. The parliamentary representatives of the socialist countries at the meeting would also be guided by the proposals reflected in the May 1980 declaration of the Warsaw Pact states.

Discussing the work of the People's Chamber in the international sphere, Horst Sindermann said that delegations of the GDR's supreme people's representation had, during visits to nonsocialist countries such as Belgium, Finland, Japan and Austria, made the observation that many parliamentarians are working for the policy of peaceful coexistence and for the continuation of the policy of detente. Constructive solutions are being sought to overcome the problems facing peace and of disarmament and other international questions. Endeavors are also alive to expand bilateral relations.

Horst Sindermann spoke in detail about the work of the GDR People's Chamber. It is an important principle of the People's Chamber not only to decide on legislation, but also to participate in its implementation and control. It is a significant sign of the work of the deputies that it took place in close daily contact with the voters.

Possible Protest Forseen

LD091732 Hamburg DPA in German 1630 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] East Berlin--Horst Sindermann, the president of the GDR People's Chamber, has forecast protests against the appointment of West Berlin Bundestag member Franz Amrehm (CDU) as leader of the Bundestag delegation to the annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU). In September in East Berlin, SED Politburo member Sindermann told journalists in East Berlin today that the Soviet delegation would protest. He said that the presence of West Berlin deputies in the Bundestag was the reason why an invitation in the last legislative term to the People's Chamber president to visit Bonn had not been accepted.

Sindermann said such contacts should not be allowed to test the quadripartite agreement on Berlin. In dealing with the Bundestag, one is dealing with deputies of the Federal Republic. Relations with "the parliament in West Berlin" are different. No strain should be put on the quadripartite agreement by unilateral steps. The proposed meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR Council of State, which will certainly take place, can perhaps provide a solution in this field.

The members of the Bundestag from West Berlin are nominated, with consent of the three Western allies, by the Berlin House of Representatives and not by direct ballot. Sindermann said that 900 parliamentarians from 80 countries were expected at the 67th IPU Conference from 16-24 September. The main topics will be a general political resolution, the Middle East problem, the situation in South Africa, the worldwide refugee program and the UN program for the international development decade.

PROTEST LODGED AGAINST AIR SPACE VIOLATIONS

AU111038 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "GDR Air Space Violated in a Provocative Fashion--Permanent Representation Protest Lodged in FRG Federal Chancellery"]

[Text] Two one-engine planes coming from the FRG violated the GDR air space in Grevesmuehlen Kreis in a provocative fashion on 29 June.

It is only thanks to the considerate action of the forces responsible for the securing of the GDR's airspace that these air space violations did not have serious consequences. The GDR's permanent representation in the FRG lodged a sharp protest in the FRG Chancellery against these new violations of the GDR's air space which are in contradiction to international law, and expressed the expectation that the competent FRG authorities would take steps to preclude violations of the GDR's air space in the future.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO HUNGARY'S KADAR, LOSONCZI

LD091758 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Text] Erich Honecker has conveyed his condolences to the Hungarian representatives Janos Kadar and Pol Lonsonczi on the death of the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR, Jozsef Kadar. The telegram pays tribute to the services of the deceased in the building of the socialist society as well as for the deepening of the fraternal relations between the GDR and Hungary.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON VISIT IN BUDAPEST

LD122044 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 12 MTI--A group of congressmen of the Congress of the United States of America paid a two-day visit to Budapest. The delegation, which was led by Harley O. Staggers, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives, was received by Academician Jozsef Bognar, president of the Planning and Budget Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, furthermore by Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy and Under Secretary of State for Heavy Industry Dr Adam Juhasz. The American congressmen met with the representatives of Hungarian economic life at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC ARRIVES, MET BY LAZAR

LD140818 Budapest Domestic in Hungarian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The head of the Yugoslav Government arrived in Budapest this morning. Veselin Djuranovic is paying an official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and is accompanied by several members of the Yugoslav Government. The guests were welcomed at the eastern railway station by Gyorgy Lazar, the head of the government; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Planning Office; and Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1000 GMT on 14 July adds: "Veselin Djuranovic is accompanied by Ilijevic, member of the government and chairman of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Committee; Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Budapest."]

SPANISH STATE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON BUDAPEST TALKS

LD111303 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Jul 80 p 19

[EFE report on Spanish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Carlos Robles Piquer's visit to Hungary: "Madrid Conference Can Be a Success, Despite the Difficulties"]

[Text] Budapest, 5 July--Spain and Hungary have agreed on the need to remedy the present international tension "because survival itself depends on it." This was stated yesterday by Spanish Secretary of State Carlos Robles Piquer soon after his talks with his Hungarian counterpart Janos Nagy and between their respective delegations of experts.

Robles Piquer described the conversations as "sympathetic on the Hungarian side, clear, because everyone said what he believes, both in agreement and in disagreement; and profitable, because an advance was made in bilateral cooperation and understanding the interlocutor's viewpoint."

The Spanish secretary of state believes that this understanding will be particularly useful to the CSCE. This morning both sides examined the preparatory phase of the Madrid conference, which will begin on 9 September. They reached the conclusion that if the preparatory conference achieves a relaxed atmosphere and manages to draw up a good program, "Madrid could be a success despite the difficulties. We are agreed on this," Robles Piquer said.

He stressed that Spain and Hungary do not view the various topics of the Madrid conference from the same angle. "But I do regard it as important that each side asked the other to influence its major ally in a certain way, in the belief that if they sneeze we will catch pneumonia."

In the bilateral field, both sides are convinced that two European countries, geographically distant and with very different languages and political systems, can surmount their long period of lack of mutual acquaintance. Spanish-Hungarian mutual cooperation can serve security and cooperation in Europe and the quest for peace. Tomorrow, Sunday, the Spanish secretary of state will leave by road for a 2-day official visit to Belgrade.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

AU141020 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; sent the following message to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in Ulaanbaatar:

Dear comrades, on the national holiday of the MPR, the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, we send you and the people of fraternal Mongolia comradely greetings and cordial good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves. The Hungarian people follow with great attention the Mongolian working people's country-building work and look with sincere pleasure upon the splendid results they have achieved in socialist construction under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. The MPR's peace policy constitutes an active component of the struggle pursued by the countries of the socialist community and world progressive forces for creating international peace and security, deepening the detente process and universal human progress.

In the year of the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relatioons between the Hungarian People's Republic and the MPR, we can conlude with pleasure that the results we have attained in our bilateral relations splendidly exemplify fraternal friendship between our countries, which are building socialism, and our constantly developing and incresingly substantial cooperation. This serves both the good of our peoples and our common cause, socialism. On your national holiday, we wish that you and the fraternal Mongolian people may attain further outstanding results in implementing the resolutions of the 17th MPRP Congress, in fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in making your country prosper, in strengthening the unity of the socialist community and in serving the noble cause of the peoples' peace and security.

LOSONCZI OPENS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD132236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The world conference on biology has opened in Budapest. Participants in the conference were greeted by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, who said:

[Begin Losonczi recording] It is a great honor for our country to be the host of one of the most important meetings of the world's scientists, and for me to attend your world conference, which has such great traditions. I am able to greet nearly 6,000 scientists and representatives from 60 countries, Nobel prize winners, world-famous scientists and young researchers. Representatives have come from far away Australia and Japan; researchers are here from the Soviet Union and the United States. Also present are sons of East and West, north and south, scientists from various continents. Their aims are identical--to get acquainted with each other's work and to exchange concepts. The world conference in Budapest affords, in my opinion, an excellent opportunity--besides establishing specialist contacts--to get to know each other and to establish personal contacts and friendships. I am convinced that your stay in Hungary will remain forever in your memory. [end recording]

DELAYED HARVEST BEGINS 'ALL OVER' COUNTRY

LD121902 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 12 (MTI)--Though delayed by 10-12 days due to unfavorable spring weather, harvest has begun all over Hungary. Cereals are being gathered from over 1.6 million hectares of which wheat covers 1.3 million hectares. There was no serious frost damage in the winter of 1979-80, and inland water did not cause serious damage either. Thus, harvesting can be carried out on a 7.8 per cent larger area than last year, which conforms to the stipulations of the current five-year plan for 1980. According to preliminary estimates, yields per hectares will be much higher than in 1979.

Large farms have made meticulous preparations for the harvest. The cooperatives and state farms have 55,000 tractors, 13,500 combine-harvesters and 6,000 straw balers ready for work. Transport will be aided by 22,000 trucks and 66,000 trailers. If there is excessive moisture in the crop, some 2,000 high-capacity desicators will be employed. Harvesting began in the last days of June in the southern parts and by July 10 machines had begun to operate everywhere. Agronomists have taken precautions for any contingency, for any unfavourable change in weather. Taking into account the level of mechanization, it is expected that harvesting will be completed in 16-17 days.

In keeping with traditions, agricultural production units will help each other by exchanging machinery and manpower, especially combine drivers. Those who have finished their own work will be available, against due payments, to farms where work is still not over. When harvesting is finished in the southern parts, farm implements will be shifted to the north. Another tradition is that mechanical engineering students of agricultural universities help as combine drivers. Large agricultural farms also cooperate with partner establishments in Slovakia. This year they are to provide 400-500 combines to each other by way of help. For the first time, counties further away from the border will also participate in this scheme. Companies involved in farm implement repairs and spare part supply have made special preparations for the harvest. This year wheat will be bought up from producers in three quality categories instead of the previous two, and arrangements have been made for handling large crops.

Maize was sown on 1.3 million hectares including silage maize on 250,000 hectares. (The combined sowing area of cereals and maize accounts for over one-third of the arable land.) The growth of maize which requires a great deal of warmth, was delayed and lagged behind that of cereals. Warm and sunny weather in the next few weeks could make up for the delay, and there could then still be a good crop.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS GISCARD-SCHMIDT MEETING

LD132050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 13 Jul 80

["At Noon Exactly" program presented by Jacek Kalabinski with editor Zygmunt Szymanski]

[Text] [Kalabinski] One of the leading events last week was undoubtedly the visit by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to the FRG. Observers stressed two things at the visit's outset: First, that it was the 36th regular session of Franco-West German negotiations; and more important, the first negotiations for 18 years which had taken place as part of an official visit to the FRG by the French president, that is with the pomp and ceremony attendant on such occasions. Why did this happen and what are the results of the visit? Editor Zygmunt Szymanski is here to answer:

[Szymanski] This visit has indeed a rather ceremonial, and at the same time a very practical nature, for Giscard arrived in Bonn and also visited a few other West German cities with more than half his Cabinet, which showed that he intended to hold serious talks. The talks between him and Chancellor Schmidt were serious indeed. We know that they were taking place in a fairly tense, and to put it mildly, complicated situation and one might surely have expected that after the meeting of these two statesmen and their Soviet interlocutors one would be able to hear something to clarify the situation. In one sense, we were able to get an explanation; namely, that West Germany, that is the FRG, and France, regardless of the fact that they are--and both statesmen stressed this several times--closely linked with the Western alliance, have their own separate tactics, or in other words a separate policy in this world game which we are currently witnessing, above all on the plane which we call detente. The Soviet Union is a serious partner, a close partner, for West Germany and France. It lies in Europe, at least partly, and there is no doubt that, by the nature of things, the chancellor and the French president differ in their approach to the Soviet Union and to East-West issues from the United States.

[Kalabinski] Yes, but one gets the impression from what both Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing said at their press conference that both France and the FRG have essentially decided to continue their cooperation in the military field, to a considerably greater extent than to date. We recall that this is taking place after France's announcement that it has begun production of the neutron bomb, and after the announcement by NATO headquarters that there will undoubtedly be a lifting of the limitations on arms production in West Germany imposed in 1954. So on the one hand this is an encouragement to further negotiations, to a European disarmament conference; on the other hand, in an everyday sense, these countries intend to strengthen their arms potential.

[Szymanski] You are undoubtedly correct. Indeed, at first glance this is a highly worrying element. I think that is how it should be assessed, but perhaps it is too early yet to express such fairly unambiguous views because it is obvious that Europe, in which at the moment these two countries--France and the FRG--are playing the dominant policy role, would like to have its own say. At the press conference you mentioned, Giscard d'Estaing said: If we are to be believed, we must have some power. There is an element here. [as heard] Unfortunately, the world is not yet a world of legendary eternal peace but one where the situation is such that is one wants peace, one prepares for war. This is not perhaps joyful, but that is more or less how it looks. France in particular has reached the conclusion that, on its own, it cannot really set up such an army, even accompanied by an American one, but independent, and is seeking support here from the FRG, which it has obtained in my opinion. [sentence as heard]

[Kalabinski] For the production of its neutron bomb, among other things.

[Szymanski] Well, that is hard to say. It was not clearly talked about at the press conference, but what is euphemistically called modernization of the army may also conceal the production of this type of weapon.

[Kalabinski] In essence, the European standpoint, in contrast to the U.S. one, which consists of considerable rhetoric on raising the tone of international talks and statements, consists of this: Let us speak discreetly--try to negotiate and at the same time find arguments which can support our standpoint.

[Szymanski] It is undoubtedly as I have already said: One cannot at the moment make this into any specific or differentiating factor in the world situation. The United States is also arming, mightily. It is typical, however, that this creates only a small gap between the USSR and the United States. Whenever the military budget needs to go up, the entire U.S. press describes how powerful the Soviet Union is. It only takes this little bear, as it is often depicted there, to wag its tail for U.S. might to crumble. When they get their money the situation changes and they say: We are powerful, we have verything and we are not afraid of the Russians or anyone else in the world. I digress just to explain that rhetoric is everywhere, in both cases, and it is difficult to do without it in politics. Sometimes rhetoric is a factor, an actual political factor, in talks, statements and declarations. Perhaps it is too early to give too definite an opinion on the meeting, but nonetheless it was an important international event.

JABLONSKI, BABIUCH RECEIVE CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER

LD112042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today received Army Gen Martin Dzur, the Czechoslovak minister of national defense, who is leading a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army now in Poland on an official, friendly visit. Premier Edward Babiuch also received Minister Dzur today, as well as Col Gen Antonin Brabec, chief of the Main Political Directorate and deputy minister of national defense of Czechosovakia, and Lt Gen Ferdinand Hanzal, chief for armaments and technology and deputy minister of national defense. The meeting, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, chief of the Polish Army Central Political Board, as well as Gen Zbigniew Nowak, chief inspector of technology.

Gierek, Dzur Meeting

LD112128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense of the CSSR, who is in Poland on an official friendly visit at the head of a Czechoslovak People's Army delegation. Taking part in the meeting was Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense.

Edward Gierek stressed the joint endeavors of the two fraternal countries in the cause of consolidating and deepening detente in Europe and the world. He also touched on some key problems of the successfully developing cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was informed about the course of the visit and also about the results of the close collaboration to date between the Polish People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army. The talk took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Also participating in the meeting in the Czechoslovak delegation were Lt Gen Antonin Brabec, head of the Main Political Directorate and deputy minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia, and Maj Gen Ferdinand Hanzal, head of armaments and technology and deputy minister of national defense; and in the Polish delegation Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, head of the Central Political Board of the Polish Army, and Gen Zbigniew Nowak, chief inspector of the planning and technology inspectorate of the Polish Army. (Edvin Vasek), charge d'affaires of Czechoslovakia in Poland, was also present.

The Czechoslovak guests were received today by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Both meetings went off in a friendly atmosphere.

The 5-day official visit of friendship paid at the invitation of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, by Army Gen Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, at the head of a Czechoslovak People's Army delegation, ended today.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

LD122100 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Hague, 12 July, PAP--Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Emil Wojtaszek granted an interview to the chief director of the Brabant Pers Konzern, Leonardus van Vlijmen. Excerpts:

The international situation has recently deteriorated considerably. This is true of East-West relations, and in particular the relations between the USA and the USSR, which largely influence the detente process and world peace. I see this as resulting first of all from the attempts at re-modelling the concepts of foreign policies of some Western states, where the [words indistinct] need to gain the military edge over the USSR is increasingly acknowledged, the principle of equal sides and equal security, which was the basis for detente in the 1970's, is discarded. [Words indistinct] leads directly to an intensification of the dangerous arms race. A special reason for anxiety is the tack towards mounting armaments in medium-range rockets, manifested by the NATO decision of last December.

Despite the presence of many negative factors, I am convinced that this dangerous trend may be stopped. The achievement of the detente policy so far is advantageous to everybody. It has evoked genuine interest on the part of states and nations to continue and consolidate that process.

Over the 35 years of her existence, People's Poland has launced many initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and at disarmament, and creating [word indistinct] of detente and cooperation in Europe. Let me remind you of the Rapacki plan for turning central Europe into an atom-free zone, or the idea of a conference on security and cooperation in Europe put forth in 1964.

The initiative offered by Edward Gierek at the 8th PUWP Congress held last February to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is a confirmation of Poland's traditionally high political activeness in the international forum. The initiative testifies to our commitment to the detente policy.

It greatly stimulated the intensity and matter-of-factness of talk in convening the conference, whose aim would be to: consolidate mutual trust, put a stop to the arms race, and subsequently bring about concrete disarmament steps. The conference would be an important factor in the progress of detente.

Owing to the above mentioned threat posed to our continent by the arms race, I believe the soonest possible convening of the conference to be indispensable. Nearly all the nations of Europe are aware of the immediate need for convening such a conference. They also largely agree that the matter should be dealt with at the Madrid CSCE meeting.

Answering a question with reference to the Warsaw meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the presence of Edward Gierek, Minister Wojtaszek made it clear that Poland does not intend to play the role of a mediator in the crisis of relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Such a role requires a kind of non-alignment, Wojtaszek added, while Poland consistently pursues foreign policy in close collaboration with other socialist states. She is an active member of the Warsaw Treaty alliance. But we are committed to activities aimed at alleviating tension and consolidating security and cooperation, particularly on the European Continent. We are conducting, and we are ready to conduct a dialogue concerning these issues with all the interested partners. Doubtless, the character of Poland's foreign policy and the abundance of experience and traditions contribute to the success of our dialogue with the states of Western Europe. We are trying to make it serve most effectively the general rapprochement between the East and the West, the intensification of the detente process in Europe. That was our motivation when hosting at Wilanow the meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and France, with the participation of PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, a meeting important for the world dialogue and detente in Europe.

I believe that on the whole in the present situation states from the two blocs which are not powers have an important role to play.

Poland's contacts with most Western states simply result from our consistent activity for building a peace infrastructure in Europe. We want to protect them from temporary ups and downs, for we see no reasonable alternative to them.

Our contacts with Holland are a good example in this respect. Like in the past, also at the present difficult time in international relations, Poland and Holland can and should play an active role. I hope that during the talks with Minister van der Klauuw we shall clarify some issues in connection with which many misunderstandings have arisen.

Between Poland and Holland there are no disputed issues, or such that we could not jointly resolve. We want to restore our balance of payments through increasing Polish export on the Dutch market. We have a number of offers for profitable cooperation in such fields as the power industry, food economy, the protection of natural environment and the supply of raw materials. We count on Holland's participation in the implementation of the programme for the development of the Vistula.

GIEREK TOURS NEW COAL MINE IN SILESIA

LD122004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Summary] The Halemba Gleboka mine has started work 6 months ahead of schedule. "On this occasion, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Silesia.

The miners and construction workers of the mine welcomed him exceptionally warmly. Edward Gierek, accompanied by the administrators of Katowice Voivodship, who included Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, went under the enormous lift tower erected over the shaft. On behalf of the construction crews, director (Joszef Maloszewski) reported on the ahead-of-schedule completion of the mine.

"Edward Gierek held a meeting with the builders and miners of Halemba." At the meeting, Wlodzimierz Lejczak, mining industry minister, gave a report on the results of the work of the coal industry this year.

"Then Edward Gierek took the floor. He cordially thanked the builders of the Halemba Gleboka for having kept their word and for bringing in the coal extraction mine 6 months ahead of schedule. The first secretary of the party Central Committee directed expressions of thanks to all who contributed to the construction of the mine, to designers and construction workers and to miners. He hoped that the work force would work here safely and productively, and that the mine, just as the whole coal industry, would be an example of selfless service for the socialist fatherland.

"This is a beautiful mine, said Edward Gierek. The builders of our mines have made an enormous step forward in the last 25 years regarding design and methods of construction. Each of the newly-build mines is even more difficult and this one is a manigificant achievement to mining technology.

"I am convinced, said the first secretary of the party Central Committee, that the new mine will not just work well, but will also make a beautiful mark on the Silesian country-side. Speaking about the efforts of the builders of the mine, Edward Gierek highly praised the stimulating activity of the works, town and voivodship party organizations who served the miners with extensive help. Thanking them for the warm welcome prepared for him at Halemba and in Silesia, the first secretary of the party Central Committee spoke about the selflessness and beauty of miner's work. This is a difficult profession, no doubt, but people who work in it are courageous and persistent, they are patriots.

"Edward Gierek spoke highly about the results of the work of the Polish coal industry, and pointed out the fundamental role of the coal miner's toil in the whole development of People's Poland. Speaking from Halemba to all Polish miners, Edward Gierek emphasized that they gave an example of solid work and good management. Only in this way can one create national income and produce means to implement the social goals. In conclusion, Edward Gierek wished the work force and the builders of Halemba Gleboka, and all miners and their families and retired miners, happiness and prosperity."

Then Edward Gierek, Zdzislaw Grudzien and Wlodzimierz Lejczak decorated the nearly 200-strong group of specially merited builders and miners of Halemba Gleboka with state decorations. Three of those decorated expressed their gratitude on behalf of themsleves and others.

From Ruda Slaska, Edward Gierek, accompanied by the administrators of the region, went to Siemianowice. There, in the mining construction complex Fabud, the first secretary of the party Central Committee became acquainted with the wall factory. "Edward Gierek also visted an exhibition of the latest technology for production of construction elements and of technical solutions which further improve the quality of apartments built for the mining families by the construction enterprises of the coal ministry."

LUKASZEWICZ ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR OLYMPIC ATHLETES

LD132012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Summary] A farewell ceremony for the Polish team taking part in the Moscow Olympics was held in Warsaw today. "The ceremony was attended among others by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the Politburo. The Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov, was also present." "On behalf of the party and state authorities, Jerzy Lukaszewicz conveyed best wishes for good achievements at the Moscow games to Polish sportsmen."

RADIO, TV REPORTAGE ON HEAVY RAINS, FLOODING

10, 11 July

LD140750 [Editorial Report] Polish radio and television on 10 and 11 July carry several reports on the serious flooding in Poland. Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 11 July carries a studio program featuring Alfred Jaskowiak, vice minister of agriculture and deputy chairman of the anti-flood committee. Jaskowiak cites statistics on the heavy rainfall in Poland, especially in the north, and states: "Today there are 700,000 hectares of wholly or partially flooded land in the country. We have had to evacuate about 1,200 farmsteads and more than 400 families."

Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish at 1440 GMT on 11 July reports that 35,000 hectares of arable land and meadows are under water in Gdansk Voivodship. It also reports that 46,000 hectares of meadows are flooded in Szczecin Voivodship. Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1500 GMT on 11 July reports that in Wroclaw Voivodship 1,800 hectares of arable land, 2,000 hectares of meadows and 300 buildings are flooded.

Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish at 1500 GMT on 11 July reports that Agriculture Minister Leon Klonica visited Bydgoszcz and Torun Voivodships on 11 July. "During meetings with voivodship party committees, the present situation in agriculture, losses caused by rain and measures to cultivate fields after they dry out were discussed."

Further on 11 July

LD112324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Summary] The past 24 hours saw huge downpours throughout almost the whole of Poland. The worst were in the north. On the Hel Peninsula, about 90 mm of water fell during that period; in Gdansk, 83 mm; and in Lebork, 80 mm. The rainfall norm for July in eastern Pomerania is 70-90 mm. However, the greatest downpours were in the Bydgoszcz and Torun regions--more than 100 mm of rain was recorded.

Cloudbursts are causing particular damage to the farming industry. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of arable land, meadows and pasture land are under water. Extra ditches are being dug to channel water off agricultural land. The E-12 international route from Wroclaw to Klodzko near (?Wilkow) was reopened this morning. Shipping has been stopped on the Odra from Kozle to Szczecin.

12 July

LD121204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Today, the flood alert is still in force in 15 voivodships, and the area of inundated fields and meadows has risen to 700,000 hectares. The biggest damage has been suffered in Bydgoszcz, Torun and Wloclawek voivodships. According to our Bydgoszcz correspondent, there are over 190,000 hectares of cultivated land inundated in those three voivodships.

In the Bydgoszcz Voivodship, 31 local bridges have been destroyed and 109 km of roads are impassable. In Kruszwica parish, contact between villages is being maintained by boats and rafts. In Wloclawek Voivodship, 100 families have been evacuated from threatened regions. The area of inundated land has risen to 75,000 hectares, which is about one-fourth of the total area. In Konin Voivodship, one-third of the cultivated land has been inundated. In lower Silesia, the situation has improved, but in Pomerania the number of impassable roads has increased. Units from agricultural services, fire brigades, road services and civil defense have been engaged in recovery work. Army units have been deployed in the most threatened regions.

14 July

LD140956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 14 Jul 80

["Green Studio Morning Agricultural Miscellany" program]

[Summary] In Wroclaw, rain is falling steadily in the voivodship and the flood alert continues. The Odra is considerably above danger level, and at 1700 yesterday, flood alerts were announced in parishes on both sides of the river. Flood alerts have been announced in 27 of the voivodship's parishes and 30,000 hectares of arable and meadow land are now under water. The Sleza River, which is normally only several meters wide near Wroclaw, has for 2 days been flooding surrounding meadows. Yesterday, near Zerniki, the highest water level this century was noted. There are flood alerts or flood emergencies in 15 of Poland's voivodships. The situation is fairly serious.

In Szczecin, more than 200 mm of rain fell during June in the coastal regions of the Szczecin Voivodship, particularly near Kamien Pomorski, Dziwnow, Wolin and Trzebiatow. No haymaking has been completed in these regions, but 90 percent of the hay has been gathered in the voivodship from the first mowing. Only 30 percent of this first mowing is for hay, the rest being for silage, so farmers are counting on hay from the second and third mowings.

In Poznan, the situation is not so bad in the Wielkopolska region. Farmers are scything grass for livestock from waterlogged fields where tractors cannot operate. In the Konin Voivodship yesterday, the situation was not a happy one. Fish are swimming in the potato fields; the water level in fields is so high that only the tops of corn are visible.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH ROMANIA--PAP--On 3 July R. Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, received I. Stoian, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and cooperation with foreign countries. Problems concerning the implementation of the trade protocol for 1980 were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH

AU111832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., Romania's president, received in Neptun resort Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Present were Taysir Khalid, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the D.F.L.P., head of foreign relations section, Muhammad Nayif, commissioner for D.F.L.P.'s liaison with socialist countries.

The secretary-general of the C.C. of the D.F.L.P. deeply thanked for the the highly-principled and constant stand of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the active and permanent support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people for winning of its inalienable rights.

Expressing his satisfaction at this visit of the Palestinian delegation President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that this will open fresh prospects for strengthening an ever larger collaboration between the R.C.P. and the D.F.P.L.

Evoked were during the talk the good relations of friendship and militant solidarity existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Front for Palestine Liberation, which contribute to the development of the collaboration relations between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, to the promotion of the just cause of the Palestianian people on an international plane, and expressed was the common wish to expand these relations to their mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding among nations, cooperation and progress in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Nayif Hawatimah extensively approached problems of current international situation, mainly those regarding the latest developments in the Middle East. They underlined that, given the current situation, ever greater and more persevering efforts are necessary to be made by all states, by the revolutionary democratic and progressive parties and political organizations, by the world public opinion for preventing the political international climate from worsening, for resuming and continuing the process of detente, grounded on the observance of national independence and sovereignty, full equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, on the recognition of each people's right to develop freely and self-reliantly.

Also stressed was the importance for the peace of the whole world of building a lasting security in Europe, of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting, which should lead to the stimulation of the process of detente, to the intensification of collaboration and cooperation on the continent and the world over, to concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament. The necessity of actions was stressed for halting the arms race and for renouncing the location of new missiles in Europe, for renouncing military expenditures and passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all.

During the interview Nicolae Ceausescu and Nayif Hawatimah highlighted the necessity of the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all states of tension and conflict existing in various zones of the world, of refraining from any acts and measures which might complicate even more the international situation.

As regards the modalities and the ways of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated that Romania firmly declares for a global, political settlement of the conflict, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to the solving of the Palestinian people's problems by observing its right to self-determination--inclusive of the creation of an independent Palestinian state--to the observance of independence and territorial integrity of all states in that region.

Both sides stressed the importance and necessity of the achievement of a global solution of the Middle East situation, solution which should be focused on the Palestinian problem, which should secure peace in that region.

In this respect, it was emphasized that fresh initiatives, negotiations and talks are needed for a global peace in the region and that it is important to convene an international conference to be participated in by all interested parties, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only representative of the Palestinian people, as well as by other states and by the United Nations organizations that may make a positive contribution to the process of political settlement of the Middle East situation and especially of the Palestine issue.

The R.C.P. general secretary and the secretary-general of the C.C. of the D.F.P.L. also highlighted the need for all states to take action for the eradication of underdevelopment, of the big gaps between developing countries and industrialized countries, for the establishment of a new world economic order apt to ensure the faster progress of all countries and of the lagging ones first of all, world economic and political stability.

The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

ZIMBABWE LANDS MINISTER SEKERAMAYI ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu Meeting

AU121358 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 11, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of lands, resettlement services and rural development of the Zimbabwe Republic who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

Expressing his whole gratitude for having been received, the guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, in which a warm salute of friendship and solidarity and wishes of success are addressed to the Romanian head of state, as well as wishes of prosperity and welfare to the Romanian people in behalf of the Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), of the government and people of the Zimbabwe Republic. The message also highlights the good relations between the two parties and peoples, emphasizing the role and contribution of the Romanian people, of President Nicolae Ceausescu to supporting the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for shaking off the colonial yoke, for social liberation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that his warm salute and the best wishes be conveyed to the prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic and to the leadership of ZANU-PF, as well as sincere congratulations to the Zimbabwe people for the historic victory it won by a resolute fight of liberation from the colonialist domination, and successes in the activity devoted to the economic and social development of their homeland, to the building of a new system.

During the interview highlighted were the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties and peoples since the period of struggle for national liberation. It was assessed that in the new conditions, after the creation of the young Republic of Zimbabwe, special stress must be laid on developing bilateral economic relations especially in industry, agriculture, transports, energy and other domains of joint interest. It was stressed that the development of the relations between Romania and Zimbabwe would contribute to a faster progress of the two countries, to a rise in the welfare of the two peoples.

During the talks it was emphasized that the strengthening of the relations between the two parties and countries, just as the initiation of new cooperation ventures in economy contributed to the general struggle against imperialism, colonialism and necolonialism, for peace and national independence. Stress was also laid on the importance of the cooperation between the two states on an external plane in the struggle for peace and security, for the economic and social development of all the states, for observance of each people's right to independently decide its fate without any outside immixture.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

Andrei Meeting

AU111331 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today met with Sydney Sekeramayi, minster of lands, resettlement services and rural development of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is heading a Zimbabwe delegation on a visit to our country.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples and between the RCP and ZANU-Patriotic Front in the years of national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. They stressed that, in the new circumstances created by the proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, it is necessary to utilize the broad prospects opened up by this event for developing political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations and expanding trade exchanges and production-sharing between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe also had talks today at the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology. The sides examined ways and means of economic cooperation and collaboration in geology and mining.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR

AU111825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jul (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Friday afternoon Ibrahima Dieng, ambassador of the Republic of Senegal in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

The talk on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PUNGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT IN BEIRUT

AU131850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Jul (AGERPRES)--An exchange of messages of friendship took place in Beirut between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the President of Romania, presented, on behalf of the Romanian head of state, the stands and suggestions of Romania as to the present international situation and the ways towards a political solution of the conflicts confronting mankind.

The president of the PLO Executive Committee thanked warmly to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the consistent activity he is permanently carrying in view of a global solution to the conflict in the Middle East, conducive to the settlement of a just lasting peace in the zone, to solving the problem of the Palestinian people--the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included.

During the talks, held in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, both sides expressed the will to further strengthen their contacts and consultations, at top level as well, in view of solving the problems of joint interest, of strengthening the friendship between the two peoples.

JOINT TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS WITH BULGARIA ORGANIZED

AU111747 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Jul [BTA]--On Saturdays and Sundays Romania's "Carpati" travel agency will send tourist groups from third countries to Bulgaria. Short trips for the tourists spending their vacation at the Romanian Black Sea resort complex, as well as to the "Golden Sands," "Druzhba" and to the Black Sea city of Varna.

It is also planned for "Balkantourist" to organize combined trips in Bulgaria and Romania for tourist groups from Turkey and Greece.

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN AIR AGREEMENT--An agreement was signed in Bucharest between the Romanian and Tunisian governments on civilian air transportation. The agreement provides a legal framework for bilateral cooperation in that area. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 6 Jul 80 AU]

SUNDIC: CARTER-HUA GUOFENG TALKS EVENT OF 'SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE'

LD121638 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Following the Carter-Hua Guofeng Meeting in Tokyo"]

[Text] The talks between Carter and Hua Guofeng in Tokyo are rightly counted among those events of special significance remembered for a long time. By all accounts, they will have considerable influence on further movement in relations between the big powers. The Tokyo meeting was welcome for both Carter and Hua Guofeng, and regarding its outcome, all the indications are that both statesmen made even better use of it.

First one may expect a further expansion of U.S.-Chinese cooperation, primarily economic cooperation, in which China, as a developing country, is very interested. On the other hand, China and the United States have become increasingly close in their assessments of some foreign political problems, particularly those in the Asian area, above all Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In the above Chinese and American identity of views, or as some say, drawing together, one should not, however, seek to see something which is not there, that is, some kind of ideological drawing together, regardless of the fact that in the case of both Kampuchea and Afghanistan the Chinese and American identity of views are diametrically opposed to the policy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Chinese-Soviet disagreements are of an earlier date and the events in Afghanistan and Kampuchea have only rekindled the already bad relations between the two large socialist countries. U.S.-Soviet relations are something quite different. They depend very little or hardly at all on the state of Chinese-American relations or of Chinese-Soviet relations, although both superpowers in their mutual testing of strength cannot ignore the Chinese factor. Of course, the United States has many reasons to develop and promote cooperation with China, just as China has reasons to do the same with the United States. However, relations with the Soviet Union have been and remain the main preoccupation of U.S. foreign policy. On the other hand, it is a secret to no one that the Soviet Union is also most preoccupied with relations with the United States. The fact that relations between the two superpowers are in a crisis and that each side considers the other to blame for the disturbance of these relations is not the consequence of conflicting ideology but of conflicting interests coming into contact and conflict increasingly more often in many regions of the world. Behind all this lies rivalry and the struggle for incluence from a clear bloc position. Many call this the crisis of detente, although it is in fact a case of a crisis of bloc policy.

The opening of China toward the world and the opening of the world toward China has prompted both world powers to bring the Chinese card into the reckoning. However, neither side has the Chinese card in its hands for the simple reason that no one can manipulate China. China has not launched itself into some sort of interspace but has simply taken the position in the world which belongs to it and which, depending on the overall international developments, will gradually change to China's advantage. The more China opens from inside the more important will its role in international affairs be and, we would say, the more important for peace it will be.

It took the United States a long time to recognize China and very little time to realize to what extent the decision to recognize it was opportune.

The USSR and China will need both time and good will to sort out their disrupted relations, and if they manage it it will not be their success alone, it will be the success of all those who would like to see the two great socialist countries living in peace and friendship. In that case any suspicion of the U.S.-Chinese reconciliation would disappear because a great deal would inevitably have changed in the relations between the USSR and the United States, too, and very likely in the positive sense.

KOSTIC, ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPART FOR U.S.

LD131940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 13, TANJUG--A delegation of the Federal Executive Council (government), headed by Federal Finance Secretary Petar Kostic, left today on a several-day visit to the United States.

During the next week, the Yugoslav delegation will confer with U.S. administration representatives on the promotion of economic and financial relations between the two countries. The delegation will also visit the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to confer with bank President Robert McNamara and fund Managing Director Jacques de la Rosiere.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD112312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Vujovic, chairman of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium commission for the development of intranational relations and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, today received the delegation of the PRC State Commission for Nationalities Affairs led by Yang Donsheng, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs.

In the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, the delegation was acquainted with the policy of the League of Communists of Serbia regarding the implementation of national equality of the peoples and nationalities in (?Serbia). The talks were also attended by Bora Radovic, member of the town committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, and Vojislav Soldatovic, head of the department for political system of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF KUZNETSOV, SOVIET DELEGATION

TANJUG on Moscow's Coverage

LD111730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Moscow--The current visit by the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet delegation to Yugoslavia has received very noticeable publicity in the Soviet press. Leading central newspapers have been publishing expansive reports in the last few days about the delegation's visit and talks in Belgrade, particularly the toasts at the luncheon which Dragoslav Markovic organized in honor of the guests. Central television also reports about the delegation's visit every day. Observers here say that pronounced significance is being attached to this visit in Moscow, judging by the press.

Quite different from this kind of coverage is the commentary in the newspaper IZVESTIYA on President Carter's recent visit to Yugoslavia and Western press interpretations of "What lies behind it." The well-known Moscow commentator Bovin presented these interpretations as assertions by the Western press that the Soviet Union is trying to "influence" Yugoslav development and "eject" Yugoslavia from the path of self-management and nonalignment and that the United States is therefore supporting "Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity."

Markovic, Kuznetsov Dinner Toasts

For the Moscow PRAVDA report of the toasts by Vasily Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, at the 8 July dinner in Belgrade see the Eastern Europe section of the 14 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Zenica Metallurgical Combine Tour

LD112319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Zenica--The USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation, which is on a visit of several days to our country and is being led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supremem Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, visited Zenica today. The Soviet parliamentarians toured the Zenica metallurgical combine where they were acquainted with the work of the giant of Yugoslav ferrous metallurgy.

Meeting With Dizdarevic

LD112105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sarajevo--Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today received Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, together with other members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

In a long and friendly conversation, satisfaction with the development of fruitful and broad cooperation, as well as resolve for it to continue in accordance with the verified principles set out in joint documents and talks between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev was expressed.

Informing his guest about topical questions of development in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Raif Dizdarevic spoke of the unity and resolve of working people and citizens in Bosnia and Hercegovina to continue on Tito's course of development decisively and to the end. Their feelings were clearly expressed and forcefully demonstrated following Comrade Tito's death. In this sense, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized, there exists in the whole of the socialist self-management Yugoslav community an absolute unity around the policy of the LCY, unity relating to the further development of the system of socialist self-management democracy, brotherhood, unity, equality and community in our federation, and to Yugoslavia's independence and maximal international nonaligned activity.

During their conversation Raif Dizdarevic informed the guests about our policy on nationalities and its application in the life of Bosnia and Hercegovina. He also acquainted them with the constitutional position of the republics and provinces and with how they carry out their responsibilities in our community.

He also informed the guests about the place and role of the (?Presidency) of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in our political system of socialist self-managementing democracy and its constitutional areas of jurisdication, particularly in the sphere of Yugoslavia's international cooperation and the setting and carrying out of tasks relating to all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Thanking Dizdarevic for this exhaustive and clear presentation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov emphasized that mutual relations between our two countries are constantly on an upward trend, and that this responds to the interests of the peoples of both countries.

Kuznetsov adquainted Dizdarevic with some questions of the Soviet Union's internal development and preparations for the forthcoming CPSU congress. He also informed the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina about Soviet assessments of topical issues in the international situation, in particular Soviet views on the problem of nuclear disarmament.

At the end of the talks the satisfaction of both sides with the visit to Bosnia-Hercegovna by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, a visit which offered one more opportunity for a useful exchange of views, was expressed. The conviction that this visit will contribute to even better mutual understanding and the promotion of all-round cooperation in which both sides showed a positive interest was emphasized.

Arrival in Dubrovnik

LD112320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2009 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, which is on a visit of several days to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly, arrived in Dubrovnik this evening from Sarajevo.

At Cilipi Airport the Soviet parliamentarians, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, were welcomed by Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, together with his associates.

Sightseeing in Dubrovnik

LD121704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Summary] Dubrovnik--Soviet parliamentarians were sightseeing in Dubrovnik today. "Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly, accompanied Soviet parliamentarians who are led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo." The Supreme Soviet delegation will end their 6-day visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow and fly from Dubrovnik to Moscow.

Departure for Moscow

LD131622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Dubrovnik--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which has been paying an official and friendly 6-day visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly left Dubrovnik by air for Moscow today. The Soviet parliamentarians, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, were seen off by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. They were also seen off by Fana Kocevska-Cvetkovic, a delegate in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Ivo Sarajcic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Croat Assembly; Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly; and by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade. Before the aircraft departed the head of the Soviet delegation, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, made the following statement:

"In ending its visit to friendly Yugoslavia the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet first and foremost expresses its gratitude for the cordial welcome. Our visit to Socialist Yugoslavia will remain in our memories for a long time. It was interesting and useful. We visited the capital city of Yugoslavia, heroic Belgrade. We stayed in Serbia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Hercegovina. In Croatia we saw your beautiful Adriatic coast. During the visit we had an opportunity to exchange views with Yugoslav leaders and with the leaders of the federal and republican assemblies.

"We have acquainted ourselves with the achievements of the peoples of Yugoslavia in socialist construction and exchanged experiences on the work of the highest organs of power of our two countries. The delegation was received by Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. We held talks in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In Belgrade the delegation paid their respects of Josip Broz Tito, prominent leader of the Yugoslav peoples and outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers' movement. An unforgettable impression was made upon us by the meetings with the working people in Yugoslavia. Wherever our delegation went I met with a warm reception and hospitality. In this we saw an expression of the friendly feelings of the people of Yugoslavia for the people of the Soviet Union.

"We assure you that the Soviet people also have profound friendly feelings for the working people of Yugoslavia. It may be noted with satisfaction that USSR-Yugoslav relations are becoming increasingly stable and comprehensive. They are developing successfully in all directions and being enriched with new forms and content on the firm foundations laid during the meetings between Josip Broz Tito and Leonid Brezhnev and in the jointly adopted documents. The Soviet Union will continue to firmly implement in relations with Yugoslavia the course of developing all-round cooperation, the consolidation of friendship and mutual trust. I would like to use this opportunity to convey on behalf of the Soviet people sincere greetings and good wishes to the working people of Yugoslavia for further successes in the construction of a socialist society."

NEDIN HOXHA, ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

Talks With Djuranovic

LD111132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and had a long friendly conversation with him on questions of interest concerning the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

It was noted with satisfaction that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania is developing very favorably and that there exists readiness on both sides to exert efforts in the next period to promote it still further. The exchange of visits between the two countries' ministers of foreign trade and other contacts between the two sides' business circles had made a significant contribution to this development of cooperation.

During the conversation it was stressed that Yugoslavia and Albania, as neighbors, are naturally inclined to cooperate in their mutual interest and on an equal footing. The development of this kind of cooperation contributes not only to peace and stability in the Balkans but also in Europe.

The meeting was attended by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade; Branko Komatina, SFRY ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the SFRY.

Talks in Skopje

LD121700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Skopje--The Albanian economic delegation led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, was in Skopje today. The guests from Albania were received by Blagoj Popov, president of the Macedonian Executive Council. Possibilities of economic cooperation were discussed in the republican Executive Council. Vasil Tudzarov, vice president of the Executive Council; Stevan Georgievski, president of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Chamber of Economy; and Tahir Kadriu, republican secretary of economic relations with foreign countries, took part in the talks on the Macedonian side, among others. Macedonia's share in the Yugoslav-Albanian trade exchange is one-third.

The talks with the representatives of the Albanian economy were assessed as significant for the promotion of cooperation in the economy, and they took place in a cordial and working atmosphere.

Visit to Kosovo

LD131350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Pristina--The foreign trade delegation from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council was received today by Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

TANJUG Preview

LD132136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 13. (TANJUG)--The most important subjects in the talks between Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic, who is leaving tomorrow in an official three-day [as received] visit to Hungary, and his host, Hungarian Council of Ministers President Gyorgy Lazar, will pertain to the further development of bilateral cooperation. Djuranovic and Lazar will also discuss international questions devoting particular attention to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Yugoslavia and its northern neighbour Hungary express the unambiguous readiness to continue and expand their overall fruitful cooperation based on the principles providing for each side to determine its own policy in an independent and sovereign way, as well as those of respect for each other's specific economic and national features and responsibility to one's own working class and people. These principles were determined during a number of meetings between President Tito and First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Janos Kadar.

Djuranovic and Lazar will discuss further expansion of trade between Yugoslavia and Hungary. Their trade, totalling 412 million dollars last year, is expected to double annually over the 1981-1985 period to reach [words indistinct] end of the period. Yugoslavia and Hungary have so far maintained successful industrial cooperation the production of automobiles, agricultural machinery, equipment for various industrial branches, and the cellulose and paper industry. Furthermore, their joint activity on third markets will represent another major item in the further economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav and Hungarian premiers will also discuss the fruitful cultural cooperation between the two countries and, within that framework, further promotion of cultural activity of the Yugoslav nationalities living in Hungary.

Departure 13 July

LD132135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 13, TANJUG--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic left here for Budapest this evening on a two-day official visit to Hungary. Djuranovic and his host, Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, will confer on bilateral cooperation and international questions. Attention is expected to focus especially on the forthcoming Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Yugoslavia and Hungary maintain regular contacts at high political levels.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC VISITS ITALY, SAN MARINO

Meets Italian Slovenes

LD112318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Rome--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received the representatives of the Slovene minority from the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia and Udine.

The Slovene representatives acquainted the federal secretary with the position of the minority. Vrhovec informed the delegation about the talks which he had about this question with Prime Minister Cossiga.

According to Cossiga's explanation, the government commission which is working on the draft law on minorities [words indistinct] which indicates that the draft law may soon be submitted to Parliament.

Meeting With Vatican Officials

LD121706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Vatican--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks today with the Vatican secretary of state, Agostino Casaroli, and with Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the church. In an atmosphere marked by mutual understanding and respect they exchanged views on a number of international topics and on the development of relations between the SFRY and the Holy See.

It was noted that the use of force in the solution of conflicts and bloc rivalry threatened peace in the world. The need was stressed for the international community at large to make efforts so that detente can be renewed and strengthened. Special emphasis was placed on the significance of the policy of nonalignment in the establishment of new and more equitable social and economic relations in the world.

State Secretary Casaroli spoke with deep respect of the personality and achievements of President Tito. He said that the Holy See attaches great importance to Yugoslavia's policy and its international role.

During the talks reference was made to the relations between the Catholic Church and the Yugoslav state on the basis of the acknowledged values of the sociopolitical self-management system, constitutional and legal provisions and the 1966 protocol.

Vrhovec is scheduled tomorrow to be received by the head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II.

Meeting With Pope

LD131412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Rome--Pope John Paul II today received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. They spent 40 minutes in a friendly and cordial conversation.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec conveyed to the pope greetings from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and from the Presidency itself. Pope John Paul II returned the greetings and expressed best wishes to the Yugoslav nation and its leadership. He paid special tribute to the life and work of President Tito, stressing Tito's great contribution to peace, the development of cooperation and understanding in the world.

A broad spectrum of international topics were discussed during the conversation. The tense relations in the world which threaten peace were noted as well as the need to make efforts to eliminate the causes of tension, end the arms race, resolve key problems of development and ensure independence, sovereignty and security for all peoples and countries.

Pope John Paul II pointed to the positive role of the policy of nonalignment in the world. Federal Secretary Vrhovec welcomed the Holy See's contribution towards the realization of these aims, especially in encouraging peaceful cooperation between peoples.

Bilateral relations between the SFRY and the Holy See were also discussed during the conversation. It was emphasized that these relations are developing favorably on the basis of the 1966 protocol and that that document continues to represent a worthy basis for their development.

The pope was interested in Yugoslavia's internal development and its multi-nation federal system and he expressed best wishes for the further strengthening of Yugoslavia's positive role in the world, its continued progress, the well-being of its peoples and its unity and stability.

Views were also exchanged on the relationship between church and state in Yugoslavia and it was emphasized that the existing situation and relations represent a good basis and framework for even greater development. The pope stressed the need to include believers and the church in the country's social trends.

In his address, the pope stressed Yugoslavia's positive role in international relations, particularly in its work aimed at peace, disarmament and development. The sympathy in grief at the death of President Tito is a confirmation of the good relations between the Holy See and Yugoslavia which also existed at the time of Pope Paul VI. Pope Paul VI, said John Paul II, supreme head of the Catholic Church, had valued Yugoslavia's work in the international sphere.

The Holy See attaches great significance to these questions, to relations between peoples and respect for independence. Speaking about relations between church and state, Pope John Paul II stated that the Catholic Church does not look for privileges but rather the creation of normal conditions for its work. In his view, this creates the possibilities for a contribution to the development of the community by the Christian faith in a loyal way.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec in his reply pointed to the need to overcome international difficulties while fully respecting the rights of all peoples and countries to their own and independence development.

He also called for the strengthening of detente and for efforts aimed at ending the arms race in favor of world disarmament.

On this, the federal secretary pointed to the closeness of standpoints between the Holy See and Yugoslavia, which provides a basis for their successful cooperation in the international sphere. The federal secretary said that all peoples are interested in peace so that they can devote themselves to the development and well-being of their country. He emphasized that Yugoslavia is building up a self-management socialist system in favor of its nations and nationalities, of man and of his free development.

The federal secretary emphasized in particular that Yugoslavia's foreign policy and internal system are an integral concept of life and of the ideas which President Tito advocated during his life. This is the path which Yugoslavia is continuing to follow.

The supreme head of the Catholic Church John Paul II and Federal Secretary Vrhovec exchanged gifts. The members of the Yugoslav delegation received souvenir medals and the pope received a reprint of a 1483 missal in Glagolitic.

Arrival in San Marino

LD131946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] San Marino--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to the Republic of San Marino.

Also in the Yugoslav delegation are: Ante Drndic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Trajko Trajkovski, director of a division for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Veselin Popovac, consul general in San Marino; and Albert Bubicic, head of a section in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The high-ranking guest from Yugoslavia was given a festive welcome on the Italian-San Marino border. In honor of Federal Secretary Vrhovec and his colleagues, Giordano Bruno Reffi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of San Marino, gave a dinner this evening at which toasts were exchanged.

The continuation of the talks with the leading ministers of the Republic of San Marino is envisaged for tomorrow.

SAWPY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONFERENCE IN BULGARIA

AU102030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 80 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Text] A SAWPY delegation left for Sofia yesterday. It is composed of Smajo Ljuco, member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia, and Kostadin Mihajlovski, member of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Madeconia.

The delegation will attend the jubilee scientific conference held on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and a conference on detente, security and peace attended by a number of agrarian and radical parties and national fronts from European countries.

SERBIAN PRESIDENT REPORTS TO REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY

AU111720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Excerpts] At a joint session of the Chambers of the Serbian Assembly today, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the republic, made a speech on the important report on the work of the Presidency during the past 2 years. Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Sljepcevic report:

The Presidency of the republic in the past period developed a constant and fruitful cooperation with the SFRY Presidency in the spirit of the constitutional provisions, and it participated actively in the building of the overall policy of our country, Dobrivoje Vidic said. He stressed that due attention was paid in that period to cooperation with the presidencies of the autonomous provinces, which made a direct exchange of views and joint decisionmaking possible on all questions of significance to the republic as a whole.

The president of the Presidency then spoke about the need to use educated cadres better and to implement the employment policy consistently. In his view, conditions have been created in the sphere of schooling to make the system of education and training accord with the needs of the further development of our society.

Dobrivoje Vidic pointed out that the members of Serbia's Presidency have had opportunities to meet the most prominent representatives of the religious communities in the republic. I may say, the president of the Presidency said, that the relations with the religious communities are developing in harmony with the constitution and with the regulations on their legal position.

In concluding his report, Dobrivoje Vidic spoke about the activities of Serbia in (Yugoslavia's foreign policy) and said among other things:

[Begin Vidic recording] In the past period, intensive activities were developed in the Socialist Republic of Serbia in expanding and advancing cooperation with all neighboring countries, in which significant results have been achieved. Proceeding from the fact that the policy of good-neighborly cooperation constitutes a constant orientation and an inseparable part of the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment, our participation in the development of comprehensive cooperation of Yugoslavia with the neighboring countries is directed toward a consistent implementation of the policy line determined at the 11th LCY Congress and the positions adopted on that basis at the sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

With its constructive proposals and initiatives for cooperation in all fields, the Socialist Republic of Serbia has endeavored and shall continue to endeavor to contribute to the development of the most favorable political climate and atmosphere possible for the development of constructive dialogues and a gradual solving of unsolved questions in relations with the several neighboring countries.

Of course, the creation of favorable conditions for the solving of disputed questions does not depend on the efforts of our country alone, but it also depends on the concrete behavior of our partners. [end recording]

Several delegates took part in the discussion.

NOVI SAD CITY ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU122036 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 80 p 4

[Z. Serences report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 1 July--The three chambers of the new city assembly of Novi Sad met here today. "This concluded intensive activities which lasted 1 and 1/2 years in Novi Sad, and the previous largest Yugoslav commune became a city community with seven communes."

Jovan Dejanovic was elected first president of the City Assembly. Vera Banic-Caric, Branislav Mindic and Franjo Sekelj were elected vice presidents of the City Assembly. Anton Ladisic was elected president of the city Executive Council, and Dr Aleksandar Djurojev, Mihajlo Ljikar and Ilija Draganic were elected vice president of the city Executive Council. Branislav Vernacki was elected president of the Associated Labor Chamber, Petar Radujkov president of the Communes Chamber, and Aleksandar Vlaskalic president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the City Assembly.